

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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This report contains information on Soviet troops and supply installations in the Moscow and Voronezh Military Districts.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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469
25X1

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25X1

-2-

<u>Town</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Naro Pominsk (N55-23, E36-44).	1947 to April 1948.	Barracks installation of several cross-shaped, four-story, brick build- ings.	Northeastern peri- meter of the town, on a railroad spur to the railroad line to Moscow.	In April 1948, the bar- racks installation was still under reconstruction; part of it was occupied by civilians who had been evacuated from Moscow. A unit referred to as a tank regiment was located in a tent camp bordering on the installation. More than 100 JS and T-34 tanks, as well as several cater- pillar tractors, all cov- ered with tarpaulins, were stored in the open.	The sector of the town in which the installation was located, was re- ferred to as Voyengorod.
Bezhitsa (Ordzhoni- kidzegrad) (N53-19, E34-19).	Prior to July 1949.	1. Two armored trains.	At the railroad station and on the dead spur southeast of the locomotive plant.	Each train consisted of an armored locomotive and several armored cars, in- cluding one mounting a gun which was installed in an armored cupola. The trains were painted yellow and green. They were never seen being operated nor were crews observed.	Military units were only occasion- ally observed in the area of the city. Most of them were guard details. It was rumored that the PW camp was to be occupied by a tank unit located in a tent camp near Bryansk.

25X1

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-3-

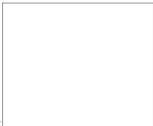
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2. Military installation of one long, white, brick building with a sheet-metal roof and small windows.

Eastern sector of the city, south of a park located west of the locomotive plant.

The installation was generally referred to as a military technical school. Officers were seen going in and out of the building. From 20 to 30 officers or EM were frequently observed arriving and leaving by truck.

1945 to July 1949.



1. Two armored trains.

At the railroad station and on a siding about 1,500 meters northwest of the railroad station.

Each train consisted of an armored locomotive and a couple of gun and AA gun cars, some of which mounted guns. All cars were armored. The roofs of the gun cars mounted two guns each, which were installed in armored cupolas. The caliber of the guns was estimated at 100 mm. The AA gun cars mounted twin and four-barreled AA guns of about 20 mm caliber. The troops wore black epaulets with tank insignia.

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the trains were to fight partisans. In the spring of 1949, one train was absent for two months.

25X1

Prior to January 1949.

2. Barracks installation.

Eastern exit of the city.

Occupied by a motorized artillery unit. About ten guns of about 120 mm caliber and 25 Studebaker trucks were observed in the barracks yard.

25X1

this unit was still located in the barracks installation on 26 July 1949.

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25X1

-4-

Bryansk
(N53-15,
E34-20).

1945 to May
1949.



1. Barracks installation, about 100x50 meters, of one, large, two-story, white building covered with a red, sheet-metal roof.

In the central sector of the city, about 200 meters southeast of the stadium on Ulitsa Limacharskogo.

Occupied by a headquarters unit which was commanded by Maj. Gen. Firzana (fnu), and an infantry battalion.

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2. Military billets, about 300x150 meters, of one old brick building several cantonment buildings and several destroyed barracks buildings.

On the southern perimeter of the city, several hundred meters west of the large road bridge located in the direction of the Bryansk II railroad station.

Occupied by a construction and a railroad engineer battalion at all times.

3. Military billets, about 250x150 meters, in a cantonment.

Halfway between the Bryansk II railroad station and the road bridge on the southern exit of the city.

Occupied by an artillery unit of about 300 men. Training with guns was frequently observed. A training ground of the unit adjoined the cantonment to the south.

4. Military billets, of about 200x200 meters, of several wooden huts, supported by cement-constructed foundation walls.

East of the Bryansk II railroad station, about 1000 meters south of the road to Orel (N52-55, E36-00).

Occupied by a construction battalion of about 600 men. The battalion maintained the freight station and constructed railroad bridges and tracks. It consisted of senior troops, who had been interned in Germany as PWs or had served as auxiliary

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25X1

-5-

Stalinogorsk (N54-04, E38-15).

January to April 1950.



Barracks installation of several four-story brick buildings, about 60x20 meters, surrounded by a board fence.

Western sector of the city, several hundred meters from a railroad station.

personnel in the German armed forces. The battalion was subordinate to the Bryansk II railroad station traffic officer. Sheds, housing workshops, and a slag-concrete plant of the construction battalion bordered the cantonment to the west.

Occupied by a motor transport unit of very young troops wearing black epaulets. Drivers were seen being trained all the time, even after heavy snowfalls and on muddy roads. Not less than 200 passenger cars and trucks of various types were stored in a nearby yard.

[redacted] a barracks installation of 12 to 15 single-story brick buildings, near extensive industrial plants, about 15 km west of Stalinogorsk, in February 1949. The installation was occupied by not less than 1,000 recruits. Only light infantry weapons were observed.

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Uzlovaya (N53-58, E38-10).

1948 to April 1950.

Barracks installation of two, three-story, brick buildings and one building, 30 meters long, housing officers' billets; the angle between the brick buildings

About 1,000 meters east of the railroad station at a turn of the road to Stalinogorsk.

Occupied by an engineer battalion wearing black epaulets with metal insignia. The troops were frequently seen marching out of the installation for practice with 20 to

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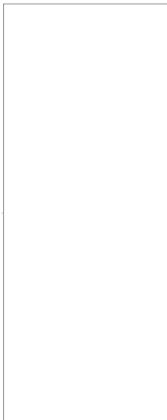
-6-

and the officers' billets was 90°.

30 horse-drawn vehicles. The vehicles were loaded with unidentified equipment covered with tarpaulins. Starting in early 1950, 1.5-ton ZIS personnel carriers came in continuously. In early April 1950, not less than 150 of these motor vehicles were observed in front of the barracks installation. After a short test drive, they were stored.

Plavsk (N53-41, E37-13).

1946 to May 1949.



Military billets, installed in a former cloister, of one, three-story, white building, about 100 meters long, and another building, about 40 meters long.

Near the large road bridge in the northern sector of the city.

Occupied by an officers' school of 250 to 300 lieutenants.

officers of the army observation battalions were trained at the school. From three to four kms north of the city the officers were observed practicing with two or three captive balloons, which reached an altitude of about 150 meters.

an old barracks installation of four-story red buildings, occupied by paratroopers and an engineer battalion, in the northern sector of the city in September 1949.

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Orel (N52-55, E36-00).

1947 to June 1949.

I. Barracks installation of one brick building, more than 200 meters long, of a three-story middle section and two-story wings.

Northwestern sector of the city, on Leninskaya Ulitsa, opposite the cultural park, south of two prison buildings.

Occupied by a PW camp up to mid-1948; subsequently occupied by a military unit

25X1

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25X1

-7-

2. Barracks installation of two or three, three-story, brick buildings, about 70 meters long.

On the southeast side of the thoroughfare to Kromy (N52-41, E35-45), opposite the airfield.

Newly constructed installation, occupied, after April 1949, by an engineer battalion working on the construction of the airfield.

3. Military billets in one, multi-story, brick building.

Central sector of the city, west of the large road bridge over the Oka River.

Occupied by the MVD headquarters for the Orel district. A Col. Aleksin (fnu) was in charge of the headquarters. A storehouse of the MVD was located in a very long, three-story building adjoining the billets to the west.

Kursk (N51-42, E36-12). 1948 to December 1949.

1. Barracks installation of three, four-story brick buildings, about 40 meters long, extending along the road, and three four-story buildings, about 25 meters long, with iron lattices at their rear.

Northern perimeter of the city, on the east side of the road to Orel.

Occupied by a unit of about 500 troops wearing blue-bordered red epaulets. A lieutenant colonel was the ranking officer. Only rifles and submachine guns were seen. Drill practice was held.

25X1

2. Barracks installation, about 600x500 meters, of several wooden buildings similar to cantonment buildings, enclosed by a board fence.

On the west side of the road to Orel, almost opposite the barracks installation described above.

Troops wearing blue-bordered red epaulets and a great number of trucks were frequently observed in the area.

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25X1

-8-

September
to December
1949.



1. Barracks instal-
lation of about ten
white brick buildings.

On the east side
of the road to
Orel.

Guns of about 100 mm
caliber and motor ve-
hicles were stored in
the rear of the build-
ings.

2. Barracks instal-
lation of three brick
buildings.

On the west side
of the road to
Orel, opposite the
barracks instal-
lation described
as Item No. 1.

About 100 motor vehicles
mounting AT and AA guns
of about 45 and 76.2 mm
caliber were lined up in
the barracks area.

3. Ammunition dump.

On the east side
of the road, north
of the installa-
tion described in
Item 1.

Numerous ammunition piles
were observed in the open
terrain.

25X1

Ryazan
(N51-49,
E39-40).

1946 to
April 1949.

1. Barracks instal-
lation of one four-
story brick building,
about 200 meters long;
one garage, about 150
meters long; one tank
storehouse, about 200
meters long; one gun
storehouse; one repair
shop; one storehouse
for replacement parts;
and one open air ser-
vice station.

Southwest of the
city on the west
side of the road
to Voronezh.
(N51-46, E33-28).

Occupied by a tank unit
of about 500 troops; the
number of tanks leaving
the installation for
field training was esti-
mated at not less than
40. The tanks mounted
guns of 75 mm caliber
with muzzle brakes.

The barrack of a
parachute unit
was located on
the western peri-
meter of the city
near an airfield.

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25X1

-9-

2. Barracks installation.

Central sector of the city; pinpoint location was not specified.

An artillery unit was seen marching down Leninskaya Ulitsa in March 1949. The caliber of the guns was estimated at 150 mm. About ten troops rode each prime mover.

Military billets of one five-story brick building, about 100 meters long.

Northern sector of the city, near a railroad station.

Occupied by a police school of about 150 trainees.

1947 to
May 1948.



1. Barracks installation about 300x500 meters.

Central sector of the city, near the railroad station.

Occupied by a motorized artillery unit of not less than one battalion of three batteries each. In February and March 1948, the unit was observed marching out of the installation about ten times, the number of the troops being estimated at 400 men. The guns were 150 mm caliber. Each battery was equipped with four guns, eight trucks, and some smaller motor vehicles.

25X1

2. Barracks installation of one, long, four-story, brick building.

Central sector of the city, about 200 meters southeast of the artillery barracks.

Occupied by an MVD school. Offices and officers' and EM billets were located in the building. The entire personnel included about 30 officers and 60 trainees.

Tanks were frequently observed in the area of the city.

CONFIDENTIAL

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-10-

Supply Installations

Bezhitsa area. Summer of 1948.

Ammunition depot, an old German installation established in World War II, extending about 700 meters along the road; enclosed by a double-wire fence and a trench filled with water; equipped with watchtowers.

In a woods, 15 to 20 km north-west of Bezhitsa, on a paved road.

Four or five, large, three-story, brick buildings and a garage, all camouflage painted, were seen near the entrance. Numerous trucks were observed around the buildings. Troops moved about inside the fence. Blasts were frequently heard from the direction of the depot, and mushroom-shaped smoke clouds were seen over it.

Bryansk 1945 to May 1949.

1. Ordnance depot, about 150 meters square, an open air installation, enclosed by a board fence, two meters high.

On the western bank of the Desna River, about 200 meters south of the road bridge.

Several hundred mortars were stored in the depot and regularly maintained by troops of the artillery unit located west of the Desna River.

2. Ordnance park, about 500x200 meters, lighted by searchlights at night and equipped with a railroad spur.

About two km north-west of the Bryansk II railroad station, on the north side of the city of Bryansk.

Not less than 300 guns of various types, including German models, were stored in the Ordnance depot and were maintained and guarded by troops of the artillery unit located south of the road.

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25X1

25X1

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25X1

-11-

August
1948.

3. Motor vehicle repair shop, about 400x300 meters, of three, wooden, single-story buildings about 100 meters long, one small administration building, and one guardhouse.

Northern sector of the city, west of a large airfield.

Repair work on military motor vehicles was frequently observed.

25X1

4. Depot.

Bryansk I, east of the Desna River, north of a large former tank factory.

The depot was referred to as Voyennyi Sklad and included several, long, two-story, brick storehouses, two of which were still under construction in August 1948.

5. Fuel depot, an old installation, about 300 meters square, equipped with a railroad spur and enclosed by a barbed-wire fence.

In a woods one or two km east of the Bryansk II railroad station on the north side of the road to Orel.

The depot was destroyed during the war. Reconstruction was started in 1949 and was still under way. To date, two or three silver-painted tanks about eight meters high and four or five meters in diameter were set up, and more tanks were under construction. The depot was guarded by military personnel.

6. Supply depot.

In a woods, seven or eight km southeast of the Bryansk II railroad station.

No details were identified. From 20 to 30 caterpillar vehicles were seen entering the depot at a time.

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25X1

-12-

Fall of
1948.

Ammunition depot,
an open-air instal-
lation, about 100x
100 meters, enclosed
by a barbed-wire
fence two meters
high and equipped
with four watch-
towers.

Edge of the woods
about one km east
of Tolstogo (N53-15,
E34-25), on the
Bryansk-Kaluga rail-
road line.

Dumps of ammunition
boxes, two or three
meters high, part of
which were covered
with tarpaulins, were
stored in the depot.
The dumps, which were
partitioned by narrow
gangways only, covered
the entire area. The
watchtowers were occupied
by troops.

25X1

Serpukhov
(N54-54,
E37-24).
1948 to
April
1949.

1. Ordnance depot,
about 700x500 meters,
with the western sec-
tion including 12 to
14 single-story brick
buildings, 150x20 meters,
and about 75 wooden
sheds, 25x12 meters,
painted dark, fitted with
large doors, and adjoining
the brick buildings
to the east; the eastern
section was not built-
up and was crossed by a
system of paved streets,
four meters wide, en-
closed by a threefold
barbed-wire fence, and
was equipped with a
railroad spur.

Northern perimeter
of the city, on the
east side of the
thoroughfare to
Moscow.

a. The large brick build-
ings in the western section
of the depot housed repair
shops, from which the
noise of machines was heard
at all times. Incoming
shipments of guns towed by
tractors were observed
regularly to arrive at
these buildings.

b. The yard in the eastern
section was occupied to
capacity by guns of various
calibers. The guns, whose
barrels were vertically
elevated, were excellently
maintained. The number of
guns could not be estimated,
but was large.

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-13-

c. [redacted] guns of smaller calibers were stored in the 75 wooden sheds. Guns were occasionally observed between these sheds.

d. From 20 to 30 guns per day were towed to a target range about one and one-half km north of the depot where practice shooting was held. The largest guns had a caliber of about 80 mm.

e. From January to April 1949, an increasing number of trains, loaded with guns of calibers ranging from 20 to 200 or 250 mm, were observed departing from the depot. The heaviest guns had barrels about eight meters long. Howitzers with barrels about two meters long and a caliber of not less than 300 or 400 mm were frequently seen. The number of the cars averaged from 15 to 20 units. At night, the noise of departing trains was frequently heard in the PW camp.

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25X1

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-11-

2. Ammunition depot, about 600x400 meters, of 18 to 20 brick buildings, each 35x15x10 meters; equipped with a railroad spur with a loading platform; enclosed by a threefold, barbed-wire fence with watchtowers.

West side of the Moscow road, opposite the ordnance depot.

f. [redacted] infantry and artillery ammunition, hand grenades, explosives, and bombs were stored. Incoming shipments of ammunition, which was frequently packed in German ammunition boxes, were observed at all times. The ammunition was stored in the storehouses.

g. The troops guarding the two depots were estimated at 200 men. The double sentries had watchdogs and the entire area was illuminated brightly at night. The troops were accommodated in two wooden buildings, about 40 meters long, on the southern edge of the ordnance depot.

Ozery 1945 to
(N54-51, mid-1947.
E38-31).

[redacted]
Ammunition depot, a new installation, of two, two-story, officers' billets, including one still under construction; one EM barracks building; three wooden storehouses, about 50x20 meters; three more wooden storehouses, about 40x20

About eight km north-northwest of Ozery, in a woods adjoining the village of Kholmy (N54-56, E38-33) to the north.

The staff included one lieutenant colonel, some majors, and other officers. About 60 EM did guard duty and stored ammunition. In the summer of 1947, large shipments of ammunition came in for the first time. On this occasion, it was observed that ammunition piles, three or four meters high, had been stored

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25X1

-15-

meters, including one under construction; one PW cantonment building; and one temporary sawmill, equipped with splinter-proof trenches; enclosed by a barbed-wire fence.

previously in the storehouses. Judging by the box types, most of them contained infantry and fixed ammunition, the caliber of the latter being estimated at 80 to 100 mm. Larger boxes were also seen.

Butovo (N55-37, E37-36).

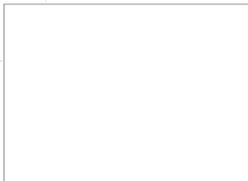
July to November 1949.



Newly constructed storehouses enclosed by a wire fence.

About 500 meters east of Butovo, southwest of an extensive woods.

a. By November 1949, all buildings enclosing a rectangular asphalted square were completed. The excavations for the foundation walls of a boiler house and a barracks building were completed also. One more compound of the same type was laid out.



five or six projects of this type were planned near Butovo.

b. One major was in charge of the building operations. The manpower working on the construction of the installations consisted of 150 PWs and 40 Soviet workers. The structural blueprints were inscribed "Butovo Arsenal".

25X1

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25X1

-16-

c. The storehouses formed an interdependent compound which enclosed an inner courtyard. The one longitudinal section of the installation, which was about 180 meters long, housed garages on the first floor and drivers' billets on the second. The basements had concrete walls, 45 cm thick, and concrete ceilings, 60 cm thick, and were installed in excavations, about 3 meters deep. The storehouses had concrete ceilings about 40 cm thick which were supported by T-girders, and flat roofs.

June to
October
1949.



Storehouses, of one installation enclosing a paved courtyard, two installations of the same type under construction, and one water tower.

About 500 meters east of Butovo, north and south of an east-west highway.

A general, accommodated in a separate building, south of a small rivulet, was in charge of the building operations. The installation was frequently inspected by MVD officer committees who came from Moscow. It consisted of storehouses and one large garage with billets on the second floor.

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